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SPECIAL OAS CONFERENCE ON EXTERNAL DEBT CONCLUDES

PA102354 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0029 GMT 10 Sep 83

[By Rigoberto Leon-Hinojosa]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 9 Sep (DPA) -- The special OAS conference on external financing held in Caracas over the past 5 days concluded today without the approval of a final declaration. However, a document presented by the host country, Venezuela, was approved. This document contains a summary of the goals set and observations made originally by the delegates of 31 member nations at the experts level, which were later studied for 2 days by the conference at the ministerial level.

This document will be "reviewed and corrected" later in Washington, and it will then become the final declaration of this hemispheric meeting. The document makes a detailed analysis of Latin American and Caribbean external debt and its refinancing. It notes that the actual problem of the external debt "is characterized by its high amount, the excessive burden of the resulting interest, and length of payment terms that are incompatible with the repayment capacity of the debtors."

The document warns against slipping into a situation of failing to make payments, which would have "unpredictable consequences on the international financial system." It also points out that some countries have already agreed with the creditor banks on the signing of refinancing agreements drawn up by these countries and the IMF, which include plans for payment adjustment programs. "The refinancing plans adopted have concentrated on providing short-term solutions for the inability of some nations of the area to comply fully with their financial commitments," the document states. "In addition," it continues, "it is important to emphasize that these refinancing agreements have been granted at higher costs than the original loans, as far as 'spreads,' basic rates, and commissions are concerned, and for excessively short terms intended to achieve a substantial improvement in the payment capacity of the debtors."

The document also contains a veiled criticism of the IMF, which Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins yesterday compared to an "international banking police."

"The IMF participation in these refinancing schemes has constantly increased, partically to the point where it has become an indispensable requisite," the document says, and later adds that "the effectiveness and realism of its economic policy recommendations have apparently failed to pass the test of hard facts, because the social and economic maladjustments observed during their application have not improved the actual payment capacity of the countries; in fact, they have contributed to increasing the internal social tensions of the area."

It also criticizes the IMF for the fact that its policies are immersed "in a perspective continually geared to the short term."

In conclusion the document points out that "the debtors must make efforts to create awareness among the creditors that the solution to the problem of the external debt demands the application of the principles of international cooperation and the use of institutional mechanisms created for this purpose. Nevertheless," it adds, "the effects of this cooperation will be limited unless it is accompanied by a world economic reactivation and ample cooperation on the part of the creditors themselves."

ARMY COMMANDER DENIES JUNTA DISSOLUTION PLAN

PY140211 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0005 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires (NA) -- General Cristino Nicolaides, commander in chief of the Army, tonight denied reports that the military junta will be dissolved after the 30 October elections. Nicolaides said that "those who spread this information are the ones responsible for it."

In turn, President Reynaldo Bignone asked people to keep calm regarding the overall situation in the country "to ensure a favorable climate for the transition toward democracy." The statements made by Nicolaides and Bignone were made after the celebration of the Day of the Infantry at Camp de Mayo.

SALARY DEMANDS LEAD TO MASSIVE WALKOUTS

PY140156 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (DYN) -- Approximately 1 million workers, mainly from state-run enterprises and agencies, have gone on strike. The stoppage, which some labor sectors joined today, has seriously affected some vital areas, such as the economy, public health, education, and justice. The strikes mark an unprecedented action under the current military administration.

The following sectors are staging partial or total stoppages today: teachers, employees of the judicial branch, customs, general revenue service, and Buenos Aires Province municipality; Santa Fe public servants, Board of Sanitation personnel, the National Civil Service Personnel Union [UPCN], Buenos Aires doctors, and miners. Textile workers, bank employees, and employees of the commercial sector are in a state of alert.

The situation is deteriorating because the General Confederation of Public Servants' Unions (CGTE) has already decided to call for a walkout and hold rallies on a date that is to be established tomorrow. An additional 1 million people might go on strike as a result of this decision. Large industrial unions are also showing signs of growing concern.

All the strikes have been stirred by a general dissatisfaction with salaries. Workers of each factory and individual unions are calling for their own strikes, because the two labor organizations, the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] headquartered on Azopardo Street and the one headquartered on Brasil Street, have decided not to call for a general strike in order to prevent any possible disturbances of the elections to be held 30 October.

Practically all of the 450,000 Argentine teachers joined the 24-hour walkout decreed by the Confederation of Education Workers of the Argentine Republic (CTERA) and the Union of Argentine Teachers (UDA).

The justice sector was also totally paralyzed in the first day of a 3-day stoppage decreed in support of the reestablishment of the wage system based on percentages. Justice sector employees did not report to work in Buenos Aires, where two of the three gates to the court building remained closed.

Different reactions to the strike call were reported in rural towns: There were walkouts in Jujuy, Santa Cruz, Neuquen, Rio Negro and Chubut; in Buenos Aires, Entre Rios and La Pampa workers held meetings and joined the strike; demonstrations were reported in San Juan, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, and Misiones.

One-hour stoppages per shift were reported in Mendoza and Corrientes, while in Santa Fe the strike began yesterday simultaneously with the walkout decreed by the teachers and the municipal employees; the three sectors held a joint rally in that province today.

For the fifth consecutive day, customhouse employees staged their 5-hour-per-shift walkout today, causing a $1.5-million loss every 60 minutes. Leaders of the Single Trade Union of Customhouse Employees of the Argentine Republic (SUPARA) have been called by the ministries of economy and labor to hold conciliatory meetings.

POLICE DETAIN ALLEGED MONTONERO 'TOP LEADERS'

PY131539 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1114 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Posadas, 12 Sep (NA) -- It has been officially reported here that two alleged members of the "top leadership" of the subversive "Montoneros" organization have been detained by the police in the town of Obera, Misiones Province.

The Misiones police chief, Lieutenant Colonel Jorge Odorisio, has confirmed that Carlos Omar Cremona and Cecilia Maria Brollo de Cremona were detained at noon yesterday. There was no armed confrontation.

The police command released this following communique: "Police of the Obera regional unit at noon (yesterday) detained Carlos Omar Cremona, (alias) Chacho or Carlitos, Argentine, born on 1 August 1945 in Villa Adela (Santa Fe Province), and Cecilia Maria Brollo de Cremona, (alias) Malena, Argentine, born on 5 May 1951 in Villa Ocampo (Santa Fe)." It has also been reported that the police seized a "Renault 6, license plate B-1 912,846."

"The detention was carried out in the city of Obera in compliance with the request for detention ordered against the two citizens by the First Federal Court, Criminal Secretariat, Santa Fe jurisdiction, on charges of violating Law 20840 (National Security)," the communique states.

It adds that the detainees "were carrying out an intensive campaign of recruiting followers in order to organize a regional agrarian front with close ties to local agrarian leaders. This was in compliance with guidelines of an organization called FEDECA [Foundation for the Study and Development of Agrarian Cooperativism], an organization which reportedly supports economically the reorganization of the agrarian movements," paying propaganda expenses.

The communique adds that "the two persons are top members of the Montonero leadership with extensive subversive crimes records."

The communique states that in 1979, Cremona had the "pseudo rank of 2d Lieutenant" in the guerrilla organization, and that in 1981, after "training courses in Lebanon," he distributed "pamphlets for a so-called movement for the salvation of the field in the area of Cuna Boscosa (Santa Fe) in order to recruit followers." The following year the federal court of that province ordered the capture of the alleged Montonero leader.

The communique adds that "in 1983, he returned to Argentina clandestinely via Brazil." The report also says that Cecilia Maria Brollo de Cremona has "a record similar to that of her husband" and that her arrest was also ordered by the court.

POLISH OFFICIAL VIEWS RELATIONS ON SHIPPING

PY131805 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (NA) -- Josef Wiejacz, Polish deputy foreign minister [title as received], today said that he received "an explanation on Argentina's decision to forbid freight transfer between Polish ships in Argentine ports," and denied that Polish ships have been operating within the 200 miles of Argentina's territorial sea.

The diplomat made these remarks after meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari, Foreign Under Secretary Alberto Dumot, and International Economic Relations Under Secretary Felix Pena.

Wiejacz told the journalists that the "explanations" which he received during these talks will be analyzed by his government, "but I would like to make it clear that our trawlers and ships have never operated within the 200 miles of Argentina's territorial sea." He pointed out that "we have been told that this decision does not affect Polish ships only, but applies to ships of other nations as well, and it does nothing to undermine our relations."

The Polish envoy arrived here on Saturday and he will go to Boliva and Peru later. He avoided discussing the problem of Polish trawlers which are operating in the exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands, a zone which Great Britain established unilaterally. However he discussed the future of bilateral relations and said that there is a contract to purchase ships built in Argentina which "will provide jobs for 5,000 Argentine workers for approximately 2 years and means an investment of $200 million."

He also mentioned the fact that Argentina and Poland take similar stands at international forums on international issues, especially regarding "defense of peace, the end of the arms race, and the establishment of a new economic order." He supported Argentina's sovereign rights to the Malvinas Islands and said that he advocates a "peaceful and negotiated" solution to the conflict with London. He refrained from commenting on Argentina's political situation, but admitted that this country is living through "very significant" times and announced that bilateral relations will be expanded in the very near future.

SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR ON FALKLANDS AIRPORT

PY131625 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] David Tothill, South African ambassador in Argentina, has said in Comodora Rivadavia that the participation of South African companies in building an airport on the Malvinas Islands is a commercial, not a political, matter. The ambassador said that the Malvinas issue is something between the United Kingdom and Argentina, and that his government took no sides during the war.

NEWSPAPER'S PREMISES, DEPUTY'S HOME BOMBED

PY140231 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Vitoria, 13 Sep (AFP) -- Two bomb attacks carried out in Vitoria today against the premises of the leftist newspaper JORNAL DA CIDADE and the home of a deputy of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party caused material damages, but claimed no victims.

The police have reported that thus far those involved in the two attacks have not been identified and that no underground group has claimed responsibility.

RIO GOVERNOR SEES FIGUEIREDO ON LOOTINGS

PY131316 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Following a meeting with President Figueiredo at Planalto Palace, Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola charged rightist groups with responsibility for the looting which has taken place in Rio de Janeiro during the past few days.

Brizola told reporters that he had mentioned this to President Figueiredo, adding that the lootings seek to discredit the state government and the president of the republic himself. Brizola believes these events are related to an article published by the magazine VEJA, which foresees President Figueiredo's resignation. Brizola added that the organizers of the looting belong to the same family which tried to manipulate the results of the November elections through the PROCONSULT [Consultant and Data Processing Agency, Ltd -- Consultoria e Processamento de Datos Ltd].

Up until yesterday morning, 85 establishments, among them supermarkets, bars, bakeries, and grocery stores, were affected by the looting. The Rio de Janeiro military police, with more than 26,000 men, have been placed on alert, and more than 50 persons have been detained.

In answer to Brizola's remarks, the Rio de Janeiro PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] has released a note stating that the governor is crazy and claims to be persecuted by politicians, journalists, and businessmen. According to the note, it is the widespread misery, hunger, and unemployment that has forced the lootings in different regions of the nation, and not only in this state.

Expressing his concern, Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro has stated that events in Rio de Janeiro have strange aspects. They are not spontaneous, but are marked by signs of obvious organization.

PDS LEADER PROPOSES PACT WITH OPPOSITION

PY091814 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Senator Jose Sarney, president of the Social Democratic Party [PDS], has said that to solve the country's economic and social problems, he will propose a pact to the opposition parties of a transition to full democracy.

The senator recalled the late Minister Petronio Portela, who proposed involving the entire Brazilian society around a political plan. Sarney believes that a pact now could lessen the current difficulties in Brazilian politics.

Sarney recalled that because Petronio Portela's plan did not succeed, the process of political opening had to be carried out in stages. Sarney added that the moratorium has more to do with politics than with economics, thus explaining the need for a pact aimed at achieving a consensus.

Roberto Saturnino, the PDS leader in the Senate, said he is going to appeal to President Figueiredo to summon the leaders of the opposition to Planalto Palace. The appeal will be submitted to the president through the Senate early next week.

Saturnino said that after a second agenda has been established, the president can begin negotiations with leaders of the other parties on choosing his successor. Saturnino has spent some time the last few days in Planalto Palace holding cordial meetings with Ministers Leitao de Abreu and Rubem Ludwig. Saturnino said that there was a great amount of courtesy during the meeting but that no practical results were achieved. He believes that negotiations are the best way to overcome the presidential succession and economic difficulties.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT INTEREST -- Brasilia -- Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, after visiting yesterday with President Figueiredo at Granja do Torto, said that in 1984 the country will pay out $11.2 billion in interest alone on its foreign debt. He added that $7.2 billion of the foreign debt will be renegotiated this year. [Summary] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Aug 83 PY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DECLINES -- According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, industrial production dropped 6.75 percent between January and May of this year. The biggest declines were recorded in the following sectors: spare parts for machinery, electric material, clothing, leather goods, textiles, and metallurgy. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRAZIL in Portuguese 24 Aug 83 p 20 PY]

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES -- Brasilia -- According to the National Employment System, the average demand for manpower dropped by an average of 2.52 percent throughout the country during the first half of the year. The demand fell 4.42 percent in Recife, 3.93 percent in Belo Horizonte, 2.98 percent in Sao Paulo, 2.55 percent in Fortaleza, 2.11 percent in Salvador, 2.06 percent in Porto Alegre, and 1.5 percent in Curitiba. The only area where some growth was registered was in Brasilia, by 0.28 percent. [Summary] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Aug 83 p 11 PY]

GOLD PRODUCTION FIGURES -- The production from gold fields controlled by the National Department for Mineral Production during the January-August period amounted to 22.9 tons which represents an increase of 400 kg over the entire production during 1982, which amounted to 22.5 tons. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 3 Sep 83 PY]

ZINC RESERVES INCREASE -- The National Department of Mineral Production [DNPM] reported in Brasilia yesterday that there was an increase of 1 million tons in the Brazilian reserves of zinc due to a reevaluation of research carried out by Minas Gerais, the metal mining company in Vazante. Brazilian production of zinc concentrates in 1982 reached 111,800 tons, representing an increase of 15 percent as compared to the 1981 production. Zinc production dropped from 110,900 tons in 1981 to 109,900 tons last year. [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Aug 83 p 25 PY]

JARPA DISCUSSES ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY MEASURES

PY131337 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Report from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] When asked about recent looting, President Pinochet stated that if citizens request the enforcement of new security measures, the government will comply. He said that there are several ways through which citizens can make this request; for example, through neighborhood councils. President Pinochet made this statement at the end of an award ceremony for Carabineros which was part of the government's 10th anniversary program.

The interior minister, who also attended this ceremony, was also interviewed by journalists. Asked about the violence that some communities are experiencing, Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa said: I hope this situation ends soon.

Asked if special measures will be implemented, Jarpa said: Yes, something can always be done. Asked what kind of measures will be implemented, the minister said that he would rather act instead of announcing them beforehand. He urged citizens to be calm, since the government is aware of the problem, and the situation will be solved.

He noted that these incidents are well organized. When asked whether foreigners are involved, he said: Probably. He added that later he will hand over copies of MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] plans which give detailed instructions on its plans, including a step-by-step description of its actions. He reasserted that measures will be implemented within a couple of days. [Begin recording] [passage indistinct]:

[Question] Sir, the president has just said that if the people want the enforcement of more security measures, they should request him to do so. How can citizens make this request?

[Answer] Well, there are several ways they can go about it: through statements, through direct requests submitted to the president, through community councils, through the respective mayors, etc. There are many ways they can request this. But we are aware of this problem, and we will solve it promptly. [end recording] The interior minister added that he has no problems in continuing the dialogue with opposition sectors.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NATIONAL SITUATION

PY131923 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The government secretary general, Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, has reasserted that the security measures adopted last night in Santiago may be enforced at any time to protect citizens. Marquez de la Plata talked about these security measures and about the economic committee meeting that was presided over by the president.

Regarding last night and the present situation, the government secretary general told the press: [Begin recording] Well, violence decreased considerably last night, although there were some isolated incidents. This clearly shows that this is a carefully planned and coordinated [words indistinct] because foreign correspondents are invited to witness these incidents.

The perpetrators of these incidents can only be depicted as antipatriotic since they are (?risking) the lives of Chileans to [words indistinct] their political goals. Therefore, I believe citizens must categorically repudiate these persons. It is despicable how these people are risking the lives of Chileans, damaging their property and undermining their security to achieve dastardly political objectives.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As I reported last night, there is a complete operation in this regard and the minute we are up against similar incidents, we will undertake a coordinated action to end them.

[Question] Sir, are the neighborhood councils already meeting to request the enforcement of security measures [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Yes, they are. I believe that the [Santiago] intendant held a meeting today with the mayors to discuss the request submitted by the neighborhood councils in this regard.

[Question] Sir, why did the government wait 5 days to [words indistinct]?

[Answer] No, the truth is that the government has always fulfilled its duty, but since these were carefully planned actions [words indistinct] carried out throughout the city, it was [word indistinct] impossible to effectively control the situation only with the police force. This is the truth of the matter, but at no time did the people go unprotected. What happened was that at a given time the situation got out of hand since [words indistinct].

[Question] What do we have now?

[Answer] Well, I cannot tell you that, but I can note that we have the proper means. [end recording]

The government secretary general also reported that the members of the economic committee supplied information about the progress that has been achieved on the plans to increase the hiring of manual labor in keeping with presidential programs.

INTENDANT URGES PEOPLE TO DISREGARD AGITATORS

PY131519 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The [Santiago] intendant's office has appealed to all citizens to not let themselves be dragged into violence by professional agitators. It notes that these agitators are the only ones responsible for the loss of lives, which is deplored.

GOVERNMENT PROTEST NOTE ON INTERFERENCE BY SPAIN

PY131550 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Chile has submitted a formal protest over a recent statement issued by Spanish Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra, since this action is direct interference in the domestic affairs of another country. This protest is included in an official communique issued by the Foreign Ministry which states that the Chilean foreign minister has informed Spanish Ambassador to Chile Miguel Solano about the Chilean Government's position in this regard.

The communique notes that the statement issued by Guerra on Sunday in Madrid is not in keeping with the respect with which relations between states must be conducted. It adds that the Chilean Government deplores the fact that Chile's position has not been fully understood, especially on the part of Spain, for whom Chileans have special affection and where, unfortunately, political passions have overstepped the limits of [word indistinct].

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS NEW POLITICAL TV PROGRAM

PY132148 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The television program "Encuentro," which was going to be launched tonight, has been suspended on orders from the government, according to sources at the University of Chile. The program, which was going to be directed by journalist (Raquel Correa), was designed as an open forum for all political trends.

The sources stated that (Roberto Sosa), dean of the University of Chile, and the superior council of Channel 11 had approved the format of the new program. According to press reports published today, the program was to be launched tonight at 2130 during prime time.

It is to be noted that the special guest for tonight's program was Andres Zaldivar, president of the International Christian Democratic Party. The regular participants of the program were to be prominent lawyer Jaime Guzman, former comptroller general of the republic (Enrique Silvastima), and former congressmen (Dan Hamilton) and Sergio Diez. It should be recalled that Sergio Diez also served as Chilean ambassador to the United Nations for several years.

PDC LEADER PREVENTED FROM SEEING SEGUEL

PY131840 Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 13 Sep (AFP) -- It has been reported here that Andres Zaldivar, president of the international Christian Democratic Party, was today prevented from seeing Rodolfo Seguel, the Chilean union leader who has been on a hunger strike for 5 days in Santiago state penitentiary.

Zaldivar, who went to the prison with Jaime Castillo, chairman of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, said that the people in charge of the prison told him that his visit was not possible for administrative reasons. The political leader was surprised and said that he plans to see the special judge who is handling Seguel's court case involving charges of allegedly offending the president of the nation.

JUDGE APPROVES HOLDING OF URZUA MURDER SUSPECTS

PY140038 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A military judge has ruled that nine people charged with cooperating with terrorists and with participating in Intendant Carol Urzua's murder will be held incommunicado for a longer period of time.

The detainees are: (Jorge Alma Donozo), (Carlos Araneda Miranda), (Hugo Marcial Mora), (Susana Capriles Rojas), (Silvia Haedo Sepulveda), (Rosa Farias Hogart), (Pedro Salgado Salgado), (Edith Salgado Alguna), and (Marta Silvia Soto Gonzalez).

As for teacher (Marta Silvia Soto Gonzalez), her relatives have denied that she is involved in terrorist actions, adding that no evidence has been found in her home.

INTERIOR MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY RESIGNS

PY131338 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] (Luis Simon Figueroa) today assumes his duties as Interior Ministry under secretary. He replaces Lawyer (Herman Garrevich), who has resigned. Formerly (Figueroa) was Agriculture Ministry under secretary. (Garrevich) was Interior Ministry under secretary for 3 months and previously he had been government secretary general under secretary for (?6) months.

REPORT ON EMERGENCY CASES TREATED SINCE 8 SEP

PY140040 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Dr (Mario Insulza) has reported that more than 200 people were given emergency medical treatment in the past few days, adding that this figure does not include the people who were assisted at the clinics in the neighborhoods of Santiago. Dr (Insulza) said that the medical corps of the Vicariate of Solidarity has 30 doctors on emergency duty in addition to auxiliary personel. He added that the Vicariate of Solidarity also has clinics in the various parishes and neighborhoods of Santiago.

Here is Dr (Mario Insulza's) report on the people who were assisted this week. [Begin recording] We have given medical treatment to people who were injured or [words indistinct] as a result of repressive actions. A total of 200 people have been assisted at the clinics of the Vicariate of Solidarity since 8 September. This figure does not accurately reflect the extent of the problem, because it does not include the people assisted at the clinics in the Santiago neighborhoods. [End recording]

(Insulza) added that the people do not want to request medical treatment for fear of being identified and harassed by the police. The physician later described various cases, which included contusions caused by brutal beatings.

LAWYERS BRING CHARGES AGAINST INTERIOR MINISTER

PY131929 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1656 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 13 Sep (EFE) -- A group of well-known Chilean lawyers headed by Fabiola Letelier, sister of the murdered former defense minister Orlando Letelier, today filed charges against Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa before the Constitutional Court. The lawyers feel that Minister Jarpa has violated the Constitution by calling upon civilian groups to organize their own defense against the peaceful protest which the political opposition to General Augusto Pinochet had staged.

Pinochet Defends Jarpa

PY132140 Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 13 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today downplayed opposition attempts to force Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa out of office and bring him to trial.

Seven dissident lawyers have filed a request with the Constitutional Court asking that the minister be brought to trial on charges of having called for the creation of paramilitary groups that would act outside of the public forces' control. Minister Jarpa recently called upon the supporters of the military regime to organize themselves to counter violent actions that the opposition might undertake.

Asked about the charge, Pinochet replied: "I am fed up with all those actions by politicians, who are good for nothing." However, the president said he was convinced that the authorities will be able to overcome the atmosphere of violence that prevailed in recent days in the poor neighborhoods of Santiago, after the fifth national day of protest held last Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE WANTS DEATHS INVESTIGATED

FY131619 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (AFP) -- The opposition Democratic Alliance [AD] today claimed that, in view of the highly polarized political situation in the country, death squads may appear.

Certain of the leaders of this multiparty opposition organization asked for a broad court investigation to establish the circumstances under which some of the 10 fatal casualties of the fifth day of protest were shot. Official reports have indicated that some of these people were shot by civilians from moving cars.

In their plea to the court, the opposition leaders say that these events are extremely serious because they lead us to believe that we are dealing with death squads. The AD asked the Santiago Court of Appeals to appoint a special investigating judge to look, among other things, into the death of a woman and her five children in a fire which destroyed their home after she had received threats for participating in the fifth day of protest.

The plea also mentioned the case involving the death of an unemployed person on Sunday when, along with other workers, he refused to attend official ceremonies to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the military regime.

These are not just a couple of isolated incidents, the plea added, because similar incidents have taken place elsewhere in the country although their results have not always been as tragic as these.

Gabriel Valdes, president of the Democratic Alliance, repeated that the dialogue launched with the government at the end of August in order to ease the tension has been suspended, because it is not clear that the deadline for the reestablishment of democracy is. He warned that the government must clearly define its democratization projects -- something which it has failed to do so far -- and to investigate the acts of violence which took place during prior protest days.

Speaking about General Pinochet's speech to the nation on Sunday on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of his government, Valdes said that it provided no new information capable of raising hopes about a solution to the serious crisis in the country.

Pinochet announced tax rebates and salary hikes for state workers as of January, and said that programs to spur the development of the mining and agricultural sectors will be implemented.

Valdes said that these measures are of secondary importance, adding that he objects to the continuation of the authoritiarian regime. He concluded by saying that unemployment, hunger, and repression progressively lead to social and political polarization, which will make a timely and peaceful solution to the national crisis increasingly difficult.

POLITICIANS GIVE REACTIONS TO PINOCHET SPEECH

PY131629 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1755 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (EFE) -- While the Democratic Alliance [AD], the main opposition coalition, analyzes the Pinochet speech, several public, labor, and political personalities have already expressed their opinion.

Jorge Lavandero, former Christian Democratic senator and leader of the opposition PRODEN [National Political Development Project], warned that "the damage which has been done to the country is enormous, especially the damage to the economy. If the measures taken are not radical and far-reaching, they will just be like drops of water in a desert."

Lavandero added that he could not yet analyze the speech "in depth," but the first problem that the country has to solve is that of "thousands of persons, who are Chilean, just like us, do not have the essentials such as food, work, and education for their children." In short, Lavandero stated that "the government must understand that no economic solutions can be found without democracy."

William Thayer, a minister during the Eduardo Frei government and now a member of the State Council, pointed out "the repeated calls by President Pinochet to all the country's democratic forces, whatever their political inclination, to assist in the construction of democracy." Thayer also said that the social and economic council that is to be created can serve as a rallying point for analysis and participation.

Hugo Zepeda, a representative of the Republican Right within the AD, said that "the message impressed me, especially because of its conciliatory tone." Although "the chief of state poses as a true democrat, his actions over the past 10 years reveal him as a person who does not have much sympathy for democratic principles." Referring to the last part of the speech, Zepeda said that "it raises hopes" because it expresses a wish for "maintaining the opening toward a democratic way of life."

Talking about the speech, Angel Fantuzzi, president of the Industrialist and Metallurgical Business Association, gave this opinion: "Regarding the economy, it left me unsatisfied, because the industrialists were not heard. In the agricultural sector there are some measures, but nothing was said about the industrial sector which creates larger numbers of jobs." Fantuzzi also referred to the political part of the speech, noting that "although Minister Jarpa had talked about a change in the country's economic management, I do not see any in what his excellency said."

Jorge Fontaine, president of the Production and Commerce Confederation, said that announcement on the economy "is in line with the suggestions made by the associations," and he referred to the creation of a social and economic council as "very important."

NEW 'SOCIALIST BLOC' JOINS DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

PY102115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1432 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The "Socialist Bloc," which is made up of several socialist-oriented groups, released its official statutes today and reported that it has joined the Democratic Alliance, which is headed by former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes.

In a public declaration, the Socialist Party, MAPU (United Popular Action Movement), the Christian Left, the United Popular Action Movement-Workers and Peasants Faction, and the Socialist Convergence, announced the creation of the "Socialist Bloc." The Communist Party is not included.

The document states that the Democratic Alliance, which includes the Christian Democrats, the Radicals, Social Democrats, Republican Right, and a socialist sector, is "a key factor in the country's democratization and its expansion represents popular interests and demands."

Patricio Hurtado, a former congressman, has stated that the "Socialist Bloc" has the objective "of filling a political stage that will be opened up when the joining of democracy and socialism occurs in Chile."

CORRECTIONS TO OPPOSITION LEADER VALDES' REMARKS

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Opposition Leader Valdes Holds Press Conference," published in the 8 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, page E 5, third paragraph, line three:

...a very high unemployment rate that has... (changing word "inflation" to "unemployment")

page E 6, third paragraph, lines six through twelve:

...has been made. Jarpa at that time was calling upon the people and the opponents of the Popular Unity (UP) government to organize themselves, because the UP was organizing its social forces. With good reason, Jarpa was then making constitutionally valid accusations against a government which was calling on the people to organize themselves. But now that Jarpa is a minister of the government, don't you think that calling upon the people to pit one sector against another is dangerous? His responsibility now is to maintain public order with... (changing section to clear indistinct words and to reword for clarity)

COURT RELEASES NINE 'DATA BANK CASE' PRISONERS

PY131927 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Sep 83 p 11

[Excerpt] Nine of the persons arrested for allegedly violating Law 209 and being involved in the so-called "Paraguayan Data Bank affair" were released yesterday by the criminal court of appeals. They are Sonia Aquino, Benjamin Livieres, Ruben Lisboa, Abel Granje, Silvano Presentado, Juan Francisco Arrom, Agustin Chamorro, Margarita Mussi, and Josefina Simona Frasqueri.

The same court of appeals ruled that Ernest Heinrich Goossen, Deisderio Arzamendia, and Roberto Villalba will remain in prison. However, these persons will actually recover their freedom only on Monday when the eighth criminal court will duly convey the ruling of the court to the Tacumbu national penitentiary and the Buen Pastor women's rehabilitation center. Thus, of the 20 persons arrested initially, only three remain in prison.

CENTRAL BANK CITES LOWER FOREIGN RESERVES

PY131646 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Sep 83 p 9

[Excerpts] Paraguay Central Bank's [BCP] net foreign reserves dropped in July to their lowest point since March 1980. They dropped to $620.8 million, a 4.3-percent drop from last June.

According to the BCP report, net foreign reserves dropped quite noticeably as part of a general trend from January 1981 to July 1983. This can be seen by comparing the $731-million minimum level in 1981 with the $652-million minimum level in 1982. The monthly average foreign reserves of $771 million in 1981 and that of $730 million in 1982 brings out that reduction even more clearly.

The $649.9-million average net reserves over the first 7 months of 1983 further reveals the downward trend.

Experts contacted say the decline will be even more pronounced during this year's second half, possibly sinking below $600 million by December.

The same experts explained that the BCP foreign reserves' downward slide has been caused by the reduction of foreign exchange inflow as civil works in Itaipu were completed. They say that "our economic miracle was conjured up by the construction of Itaipu, which brought hefty amounts of dollars in until 1981. Lesser amounts of foreign exchange flowed in after 1981, and therefore the BCP foreign reserves kept on getting smaller and smaller."

Amortization of our foreign debt and payments for imports exert a downward pressure on BCP foreign reserves. This pressure can only be counteracted by the disbursement of installments from loans which have been contracted lately, and by the inflow of Yacyreta dollars, provided the construction of the hydroelectric project gets under way promptly -- as is being announced.

In the experts' opinion, foreign reserves are seriously threatened due to our country's current economic situation which, in turn, depends on BCP foreign reserves for its improvement.

GEN NOEL NOTES IMPROVED SITUATION IN AYACUCHO

PY140034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0906 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 10 Sep (EFE) -- General Clemente Noel, head of the political-military command in the emergency zone of Ayacucho, upon arriving in Lima stated that the situation in the southern department of Ayacucho with regard to the Maoist terrorist group "Shining Path" has improved.

Gen Noel stated that the work that the police and the Army are carrying out in Ayacucho against subversion is "responsible," and that it has been distorted "to cause harm." He appealed to "Shining Path" to become aware of the damage it is causing the country, not only in Ayacucho but throughout Peru. This is the first time in many months that Noel has made such extensive remarks.

He accused a group of intellectuals, whom he did not identify, of instilling negative ideas in Peru's youngsters, "with the pretext of changing the economic and social situation in Peru." But what they are really doing is pushing them into destruction and crimes, he stated. He added that the extremist group "Red Fatherland" [Patria Roja] was begun in this manner, and that it is now called "Shining Path." Today, he stated, some of its leaders are still in jail.

Noel said that the terrorist actions had caused a loss of 42 billion soles ($20 million) due to the lack of production in the agricultural sector.

He said that university and school activities in Ayacucho had continued normally due to the control implemented, and because the conscientious teachers and professors are not engaged in politicking among students.

Asked whether the weapons used by "Shining Path" members are of foreign origin, Gen Noel stated that there were cases, but that most of the weapons seized from the terrorists were stolen from the police, while the dynamite and homemade bombs used by the terrorists were stolen from the mining centers.

He noted that appropriate measures are being adopted to see that the 13 November elections are held normally in Ayacucho, within the emergency measures that are in effect, and he expressed opposition to the lifting of these measures. Regarding the United Left's refusal to participate in the Ayacucho elections, he said that this is to "create chaos."

Regarding the disappearance of nine teachers in Ayacucho reported by the Union of Leftist Teachers (Sutep), not an officially recognized union, Gen Noel said that they probably disappeared to join "Shining Path." He said that the terrorists are the ones who should be asked about the whereabouts of the teachers. Regarding the whereabouts of Shining Path chief Abimael Guzman, Noel said that there are several versions, but he added: "One of these days he is going to make a mistake and will be arrested. I hope this happens very soon."

Regarding the accusation made by Amnesty International that the police forces are committing political crimes in Ayacucho, Noel said that Amnesty is not a very reliable organization, emphasizing that it has not reacted to the shooting down of the South Korean commercial airliner by the Soviets.

He said that dialogue cannot be carried out with the "Shining Path" as proposed by Attorney General Miguel Cavero because it is impossible to talk with people who destroy, kill, rape, and steal.

Regarding the accusation made by Deputy Hugo Blanco that Gen Noel committed "genocide" and was a "murderer," Noel recalled that when Blanco was a guerrilla fighter in 1960 he murdered four policemen and then burned their bodies. He added: "Mr Blanco does not have any moral right to make accusations." The Trotskyist deputy, who was indeed a guerrilla fighter, was suspended until 15 December at the conclusion of the current legislative term for accusations he made against Gen Noel.

160 Reported Missing

PY131638 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2033 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 12 Sep (EFE) -- According to the local district attorney, Ayacucho courts have received 160 reports on "missing" persons in this disturbed Andean region. The district attorney made his statement to a television station which broadcast it only 3 days after General Clemente Noel, chief of the political-military command which controls Peru's Andean region, said that the "missing" persons should be sought "among the ranks of Shining Path."

During an interview for the program "Vision" of the "America Television" network, Ayacucho District Attorney Ricardo Pequeno Valdivia said that since May his office has received 160 reports on missing persons kidnapped from their homes by armed persons. The whereabouts of these persons are unknown. The television program also broadcast statements of relatives of missing persons who dramatically outlined the details of the kidnappings and the failure of every effort of the authorities to discover their whereabouts.

The district attorney said that the political-military command of Ayacucho had never provided a satisfactory response to requests for information that his office has made.

In some cases the relatives of missing persons interviewed by the television station described the kidnappers as soldiers and said that the kidnappings had taken place at night, during the curfew which is in force in Ayacucho. During this curfew the police and military personnel are ordered to shoot persons who are not properly authorized to walk the streets.

There are teachers, students, and members of workers organizations among the missing. District Attorney Pequeno Valdivia also told the television station that there is little cooperation between the military authorities and the courts within the emergency zone, a situation that has been acknowledged by the highest levels of the judiciary branch officials of the country.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Juan Jose Fernandez Valdes, the newly appointed Chilean ambassador to Peru, has presented his credentials to President Fernando Belaunde. He will replace Jose Miguel Barro. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 83 PY]

HERRERA CAMPINS DISCUSSES C.A. SITUATION

PA130442 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Weekly news conference granted by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at Miraflores Palace in Caracas -- live]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified reporter] Our country, as a pluralistic democratic country, was the host of a meeting to analyze the realities in Nicaragua. Important democratic leaders in exile participated [words indistinct] who were of the opinion that in line with the efforts made by the Contadora Group on behalf of peace and stability for Central America, it was time for Latin American democracies, particularly Venezuela, to assume a more definite attitude about giving support either to the Sandinists or to other groups according to [words indistinct] Nicaraguan democratic values. In the time left for your administration, is your government going to make a decision in this respect that will be its position in relation to this problem?

[Herrera] We are acting in accordance with what the Contadora Group considers important and necessary for Central America and the Caribbean. First, we must have detente to have peace; second, there must be economic and financial investments to improve Central America's economy, so that many social injustices can be corrected, a situation that is the cause and also the pretext for the tremendous conflicts that have taken place in the region in recent years; and, third, we must promote and encourage a pluralistic democratic movement in the area. This, of course, must be carried out without engaging in intervention, or trying to push anyone against the wall. There must be an understanding among all the parties involved.

Venezuela moves freely and sincerely in the Central American theater. Let us take the case of Nicaragua as an example: The adversaries of the Sandinist regime know that Venezuela has cordial and friendly relations with the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and the members of the junta also know that we have very good relations with sectors opposed to its sectors that want a broader pluralistic attitude from the Sandinist government.

We are friends with Monsignor Obando and the church. We also have friends in the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, in the democratic parties, in the newspaper LA PRENSA, whose existence we defend, in the few free radio stations still functioning in Nicaragua, and in the Nicaraguan Workers Federation. This has strengthened Venezuela's position, not weakened it. We talk with everyon trying to establish a rational situation.

We also understand the efforts the United States is making in this respect for peace and democracy in Central America. Nevertheless, we have criticized the mobilization of its navy and some other challenging attitudes it has assumed. This is how we have been acting. We are trying to keep the doors wide open. We have invited Nicaraguan Government officials and members of the Nicaraguan democratic opposition to our country. They have come, and they continue to do so. We are not in any way Machiavellian; it is simply the way we practice pluralistic democracy.

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO CHILEAN PEOPLE

PA120502 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today sent a message to the Chilean people urging them to continue struggling to achieve a democratic opening and a return to legality as soon as possible.

The Venezuelan president made this statement during the inauguration in Valencia, Carabobo State, of the 10th national workshop on the arts organized and sponsored by the city's university.

Herrera Campins spoke of the 10th anniversary that the Chilean dictatorship is celebrating today.

"The people of that country must continue struggling for democracy, which is the only way truly compatible with the dignity of man. Until shortly before his overthrow, President Salvador Allende was a figure of respect in the democratic system," Herrera Campins stressed.

Following this statement, the Venezuelan President spoke of the activities of the Contadora Group, and underscored that "they are continuing to work and advance amid great difficulties and tensions in Central America."

He concluded by saying: "I believe that the effort being made will have good results, and I am pleased because the foreign ministers' position, which is that of their governments, is that despite the reasons for conflict, the attempts to achieve detente and later peace will be maintained."

BRIEFS

FLIGHTS WITH MEXICO RESUMED -- Caracas, 9 Sep (DPA) -- The state-run airlines of Venezuela and Mexico will resume flights between these two countries on 15 September. The agreement was reached after a Mexican delegation visited Caracas to discuss a renegotiation with Venezuelan authorities of the Viasa (Venezuelan) and Aeromexico flights suspended a year ago. The Venezuelan communications minister today announced that the new agreement will be signed this afternoon. There will be four flights a week in each direction. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1642 GMT 9 Sep 83 PA]

WEINBERGER REQUEST FOR MORE AREA AID VIEWED

PA131911 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 10 Sep 83 p 6A

[Editorial: "More Wood for the Fire"]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of defense has asked President Reagan for a substantial increase in military aid to the Central American countries that are "threatened by the communist offensive." This request adds strength to the premise that the Central American conflict, far from being near solution, is in danger of growing even more bitter. Still, Caspar Weinberger has rejected any possibility of direct U.S. intervention, despite the fact that the presence of U.S. forces in Honduras represents a potential prelude to the very intervention being denied; that is, a prelude to direct participation by U.S. troops.

Everything seems to indicate that U.S. technical and economic support for the Salvadoran Government's forces has not been sufficient to defeat the rebels. Neither have U.S. efforts been effective enough to achieve the deeply desired destabilization of the Sandinist regime, which is being threatened by counterrevolutionaries and former Somozists who, like the Salvadoran Government, receive ample support from the great power.

This is allegedly the reason for Weinberger's request, which could be interpreted as a symptom of the insufficient efforts being made to defend U.S. interests in the region. The problem is this: How will the Central American crisis be affected by the militaristic escalation that would result directly from any increase in U.S. economic and military aid, should Weinberger's request be granted? If a rapid victory -- or at least a noticeable neutralization of the "communist offensive" -- is not achieved, it will be difficult to arrive at any conclusion but that the efforts to stifle the Central American insurgency have failed.

CUBAN FAR VICE MINISTER GARCIA FERNANDEZ ARRIVES

FL131755 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Rigoberto Garcia Fernandez, vice minister of the Cuban Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], arrived in Mexico City today at the invitation of the Mexican Armed Forces to participate in the 173d independence anniversary of Mexico. Garcia Fernandez, who is substituting for FAR Minister Raul Castro, on his arrival expressed Cuban Government's concern over the Central American situation. He said that Cuba is aware of the need for understanding among the American peoples and praised Mexico's policy toward Central America.

NAVY ACQUIRES SIX NEW 'FALCON' VESSELS

PA100211 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 7 Sep 83 p 1

[From the "In a Few Lines" column]

[Text] In order to reinforce Coast Guard activities and to prevent piracy by foreign vessels, Mexico has purchased six "Falcon"-type vessels, according to a report made public today by Secretary of the Navy Admiral Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega. He made the announcement after asserting that 49 foreign vessels have been detained so far this year for fishing illegally in Mexican waters.

PAREDES ACCUSES NORIEGA OF 'HIGH TREASON'

PA121547 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Sep 83 p 1A

[Article by Wilfi Jimenez]

[Text] Rumors concerning a possible rift between recently retired General Ruben Dario Paredes and his former comrades-in-arms have apparently been confirmed by the publication of an open telegram sent by the former commander of the National Guard to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the institution's current chief. In his telegram, Paredes mentions "the betrayal of the commitment made 1 and 1/2 years ago."

Paredes also sent a note to journalist Nestor de Icaza in which he expresses regret at the persecution of De Icaza by "the group in power," due to the airing on the latter's newscast of an interview with Paredes that was published in our Saturday edition.

Here is the text of Paredes' telegram to Noriega:

"Anton, 11 September 1983

"Gen Noriega:

"In learning of your telegram, which I have not yet received, I publicly reply with my highest dignity, which you have underestimated. My commitment to peace and democracy is the desire of any sensible man; the betrayal of the commitment made 1 and 1/2 years ago to the well-being of our people constitutes high treason against the fatherland.

"All for the fatherland,

"Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes"

In his telegram to journalist Nestor de Icaza, Paredes stated:

"Dear and highly esteemed friend: I deeply regret the persecution and harassment to which you are currently being subjected -- in a truly arrogant manner by the group presently controlling our public administration, and not by the Panamanian people -- solely because you broadcast an interview with me."

Paredes added in his note to De Icaza: "Don't give up... remain as dignified as your father was.... As Gandhi once said: 'No dictatorship is eternal...' All injustices are transitory, but put the people's democratic spirit on the alert."

OFFICIAL SAYS PAREDES WANTED ABSOLUTE SUPPORT

PA121925 Panama City YA in Spanish 12 Sep 83 pp 1, 19

[Text] A high-ranking national government official has told this newspaper that "General Paredes wanted to force a total change in the government structure through the appointment of new ministers, heads of autonomous agencies, officials, and employees at all levels, in an effort to obtain unconditional support for his candidacy."

The government spokesman explained that the lieutenants in General Paredes' campaign planned to exert pressure to change the nature of the electoral process, and thus to obtain benefits for Paredes' presidential candidacy and the candidacies of those among his followers who would run for office.

"Gen Paredes not only wanted practically the entire government for himself, he also insisted on total and absolute support from the president of the republic and the National Guard, including its commander, in his bid for the presidency," a spokesman for the Panamanian presidency told this newspaper. These remarks were made in reply to Gen Paredes' statement on Nestor de Icaza's radio program on Radio Musical on Friday, 9 September.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PAREDES ATTITUDE TOWARD GUARD

PA132137 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Sep 83 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "The National Guard Will Live With the Republic"]

[Text] We respect people, their duties and rights, and we also understand the legitimacy of aspirations. However, without a deep knowledge of the matter -- we consider this and say it with the greatest goodwill -- we think someone is giving retired General Ruben Dario Paredes bad advice.

Exactly 1 month ago we were present at the impressive and symbolic ceremony at which the now citizen and politician said farewell to the National Guard.

His words of gratitude and praise for his comrades-in-arms, from the members of the staff to the most inexperienced guards, are still fresh in our minds. We could not see -- at least there were no visible signs -- that there had been any bad treatment or disrespect toward him.

If, for reasons we are not aware of, in the high-tension cables of electoral politics -- where citizen Ruben D. Paredes began to move quite rapidly -- something went wrong for him, we do not think it fair of him to blame the institution whose leadership he gave up at the historic change of command last 12 August.

Knowing him as a gentleman, we are surprised that after his public withdrawal as presidential candidate, done in a restrained and conciliating tone, Mr Ruben D. Paredes is now adopting attitudes that could cause unnecessary damage, particularly to his own political image.

We have no proof, but if the reports are true about his frustration at not having been able to impose cabinet members, or because political leaders did not fulfill their promises to him, we sincerely believe this should not involve the National Guard, especially when the former commander himself requested on the day of his solemn retirement that the military institution remain absolutely impartial in electoral matters, including toward himself, to guarantee true democracy and safeguard the absolute credibility of the National Guard that he served for 26 years in an irreproachable manner. The institution itself, according to statements made by Paredes on several occasions, must continue to live as long as the republic lives.

This is how we express our opinion, seeking objectivity and a sense of patriotism.

PAPER SAYS PAREDES 'HAS NO CHANCE POLITICALLY'

PA132020 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Sep 83 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The war of telegrams between generals has served to confirm something that the entire country already knew: that there was either a tacit or expressed commitment to make General Paredes the National Guard's candidate and to put all of the state's powers and resources at his disposal.

When the president, in an act reflecting dignity and independence, dismissed certain officials who were known to be Paredes' followers and replaced them with others who obviously are not, the recently retired general demanded that that commitment be fulfilled, only to face the disagreeable surprise of finding out that the National Guard is apparently not prepared to run the grave risk and assume the dangerous responsibility of making any candidate president whose credentials do not reflect legitimate elections. It is evident to every one -- including those who were Paredes' allies until only a few days ago -- that under these circumstances, and without both the resources that he had intended to use illegally in forwarding his presidential ambitions and the arms that must serve the republic by constitutional mandate, the general has no chance politically. After 2 years of nearly absolute power, he is finding it difficult to accept the facts. Paredes has said: "Everything for my fatherland." That is how he felt, and yet he has not recognized that the fatherland, the only fatherland, everybody's fatherland, Panama, is above his fatherland.

NORIEGA NOTES IMPORTANCE OF CIVIC ACTION

PA130435 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Civic action is the participation of the people and the army in achieving a common good, Brigadier General Manuel Antonio Noriega said this morning on inaugurating the second civic action seminar at the headquarters of the reinforced Military Engineering Company in Albrook, Ancon corregimiento.

Gen Noriega also said there is a direct relationship between violence and the absence of civic action. He emphasized that the increased professionalism of the National Guard in civic action matters is the best example that we can give our brother countries in America.

[Begin Noriega recording] The people are grateful when they are allowed to take part in project that are beneficial to them, but they do not appreciate such projects, such achievements, if they are handed to them as gifts. Therefore, here in civic action, we follow the Confucian principle that says: Do not give him the fish, teach him how to catch it. There is an axiom that should be noted at this time: When votes are imposed, bullets abound. We, the armed forces of this country, will not impose votes, because we want to live in peace. Imposed votes are the bullets that will prevent peace and the peaceful coexistence of our entire family in this country. [end recording]

PRD COMMUNIQUE EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT

PA130605 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Party's [PRD] National Executive Committee members today personally presented a communique to President Ricardo de la Espriella in which they expressed their support and recognition of his continuous, dignified, and firm identification with Torrijist principles and his loyalty to the general interests of the homeland.

The communique, which was signed by the party's president, Berta Torrijos de Arosemena, also expressed full confidence that the National Guard under General Manuel Antonio Noriega will continue to support the state's constitutional powers.

In conclusion, the PRD communique said that it supported the decisions and measures that have been taken by President de la Espriella to preserve the nation's institutional stability and the development of the Panamanian revolutionary process.

COSTA RICA

CHARGES REGARDING MANAGUA BOMBINGS DISCUSSED

Nicaraguan Delegation Arrives

PA130552 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] A Sandinist government delegation headed by Commander Rene Vivas, deputy minister of the interior, unexpectedly arrived here at midmorning today.

The purpose of this unexpected visit was to protest personally before our government the alleged departure from Costa Rican soil of the small aircraft that bombed Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport last week.

The meeting between the Nicaraguan commander and Colonel Johnny Campos, Costa Rican deputy minister of public security, was shrouded in great secrecy. The secrecy was such that late this afternoon Colonel Oscar Vidal, general director of the National Public Forces, told newsmen that he did not know what was discussed at the meeting.

Commander Vivas said he was armed with several documents that prove the aircraft that took part in the bombing took off from some point in Costa Rica. He would not reveal the nature of the evidence, though he hoped that the Costa Rican authorities would accord them their due importance, for the good of our relations.

The meeting between Commander Rene Vivas and the Costa Rican delegation took place at Juan Santamaria International Airport.

According to reports, Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano was present at the beginning of the meeting, but he left after a brief statement, leaving Johnny Campos in charge. Colonel Carlos Monge, director of the Intelligence and Security Directorate, also attended the meeting.

It has been reported that our country's response to the Nicaraguan protest will be disclosed in the next few hours.

Managua Reports Charges

PA131550 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Nicaragua presented Costa Rica with several documents yesterday that prove that Costa Rican territory is being used as an operations base by traitor Eden Pastora's bands behind the government's back. A delegation led by Guerrilla Commander Rene Vivas, deputy interior minister, and Commander Roberto Calderon, chief of staff of the Sandinist People's Army 2d Military Zone, traveled to San Jose yesterday at the initiative of the Nicaraguan Government to present proof that was found in the wreckage of the two planes that were destroyed while engaged in counterrevolutionary actions.

The Costa Rican delegation, consisting of Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano and Deputy Minister Johnny Campos, promised to initiate an investigation into the issue as soon as possible. They also announced that on 15 September, President Monge will announce an official position on Costa Rica's neutrality, in terms of the counterrevolutionaries.

Meanwhile, it has been reported in San Jose that Costa Rican Deputy Government Minister Enrique Chacon and some of his subordinates are involved in activities in support of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries led by traitor Pastora. The Popular Vanguard Party's Arnoldo Ferreto made this charge yesterday. He sent President Luis Alberto Monge a copy of a statement by Walter Campos Peraza, a former Rural Assistance Guard major, which conclusively proves the complicity of some Costa Rican government officials in the counterrevolutionary groups' activities. The former major said that Deputy Minister Chacon warns Pastora of operations to locate his camps and of other mobilizations in the Nicaraguan border area. He also declared that Chacon returned to the so-called Commander Cero a shipment of weapons, machetes, fatigues, cases of grenades, supplies, and a portable radio that had been confiscated from him in an operation in Turrialba.

The deputy government minister has also instructed the Rural Assistance Guardsmen not to interfere with supporters of Pastora and Robelo who are receiving weapons coming by land and sea from Panama. According to the former chief of instructors for the Rural Guard, those who are cooperating with the counterrevolutionaries include Carlos Camacho in Cartago, Carlos Orosco in Los Chiles, and Colonels (Dondi) and (Viales), who work in Limon and Liberia, respectively.

Monge Cited on Charges

PA131620 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez has declared that if the Nicaraguan Government continues to insist that Costa Rica is an aggressor, we will go before international organizations to make it clear, once and for all, that our neighboring country has resumed its campaign to discredit Costa Rica. This recourse will be used only if no positive results are obtained from the diplomatic complaint that will be filed, the foreign minister added. Volio Jimenez disclosed that the Nicaraguan Government has not delivered any protest note to us.

Through international news agencies, the Sandinist regime reported to the world last week that the planes that bombed the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport had taken off from Costa Rica. This country categorically denied these charges and stressed that the planes did not take off from any of its local airports.

Meanwhile, President Luis Alberto Monge said: We are not aggressors, and we have never attacked any country. Therefore, the Nicaraguan charges are both silly and false. He explained that he asked the Foreign Ministry to consider the option of going before international organizations to reject the Nicaraguan's accusations. He noted that Costa Rica's firm neutrality in Central American military conflicts was thoroughly confirmed by the observers' delegation sent by the Contadora Group. Consequently, he added, we cannot continue to accept this campaign to discredit Costa Rica abroad. The Nicaraguan Government had suspended this effort, but it is now resuming it with the sole purpose of damaging our country, Monge noted.

VOLIO COMMENTS ON CONTADORA MEETING CONCLUSIONS

PA130600 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has described the fourth meeting of the Contadora Group and the Central American foreign ministers as very constructive, and he said that the statement of objectives that was approved opens the way for peace in the region.

He admitted, however, that there is a long way to go, and that it is important to understand that the time has come for the Latin American countries to have democratic governments.

The document that was approved contains provisions aimed at halting the arms race in the area, which is creating a great threat to peace and security.

It is also necessary to reduce the military potential in the region, a factor that endangers peace, Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez added.

Our country is very interested in all peace efforts in the Central American area, because Costa Rica's peace depends on regional peace, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio stated. That is why our country remains aware of all the problems and issues in the Central American nations, although we are determined to remain neutral in matters of armed conflict, Volio Jimenez added. He reiterated that our country is making every possible effort to find a peaceful solution for the region by contributing its viewpoints and experience whenever possible.

The foreign minister feels that the spectre of war among Central American nations has not yet become a reality; hence, he is optimistic that a peaceful solution to the present conflicts will be found.

15 MEMBERS OF MARXIST-LENINIST GROUP SENTENCED

PA130531 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 Sep 83 p 7A

[By Lafitte Fernandez R.]

[Excerpts] Sentences ranging from 3 to 15 years were handed down yesterday to 15 of the 19 persons accused of belonging to the group called "The Family," the first Marxist-Leninist political-military organization to operate in Costa Rica.

The decision was reached yesterday by the members of the Second Superior Penal Court, second section, after reading one of the longest sentences in the history of the country's judicial branch, and amid security measures never before taken in our courts.

The 15 persons who received sentences were found to be members of an illegal organization which, according to its statutes, had plans to start a prolonged people's war here "to overthrow the bourgeois state."

Four of the 19 persons originally indicted were acquitted because they could prove they knew nothing of the organization's illegal plans.

Among other things, the organization was accused of carrying out several acts of violence in the country in 1981, especially the attack on the group of U.S. Marines assigned to the U.S. Embassy, and the placing of a bomb that exploded in the Honduran Embassy in San Jose. Both incidents took place on 17 March of that year.

HAVANA NOTES INTERNAL SECURITY OPERATIONS

FL131730 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1428 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The operation being carried out in the Upala and Los Chiles areas of Costa Rica to eradicate counterrevolutionary groups that attack the Nicaraguan people will be continued for 2 more weeks.

Official Costa Rican public security spokesmen have stated that, after 15 days of searching, three abandoned camps and about 100 persons without identification documents had been located. The limited number of the forces -- fewer than 200 -- carrying out the search and the publicity given to the initiation of the operation guarantee scant results, just as was foreseen by Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon. The so-called clean-up operation made it possible by last weekend to detect three camps used by the anti-Sandinist groups in the Upala and Los Chiles areas of Costa Rica, located on the border with Nicaragua.

The search operations carried out against the counterrevolutionary movements by Costa Rican authorities yielded the most positive results at points located far from the Nicaraguan border, in actions independent of the so-called clean-up operation. In Sarapiqui, Heredia Province, 20 armed anti-Sandinists, who were being trained in weapons firing, commando movements, and other similar activities, were captured. In the area near the port of Penas Blancas, located on the Nicaraguan border, another counterrevolutionary group was discovered and nine automatic weapons and ammunition were captured. [passage indistinct]

EL SALVADOR

ELECTORAL COUNCIL SETS ELECTIONS FOR 15 FEB 84

PA131615 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1458 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Central Electoral Council (CCE) of El Salvador has determined that the next presidential elections will be held on 15 February 1984, "within the framework of the process of democratization conducted by the national unity government," official sources announced today.

They added that CCE members, in a recent visit to the United States, obtained the necessary equipment from U.S. firms to hold the elections and arranged for auditing services.

The U.S. companies that provided the Salvadoran CCE's requirements are "Deloitte Haskins and Bells," which will provide the electronic auditing services, and "International Management Services," which will provide the "Soundex" system.

Official reports indicate that the electoral registry will be completed within 5 months, guaranteeing the elections for 15 February 1984.

FURTHER REPORT ON APPOINTMENT OF NEW FPL LEADERS

PA132112 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2017 GMT 13 Sep 83

[By Roberto Block]

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- A rebel station today reported that the most important leftist guerrilla group in El Salvador has chosen two new high-ranking leaders and has promised to heighten its struggle against the government forces.

Radio Farabundo Marti, voice of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, said that a special FPL "Revolutionary Council" chose two guerrilla fighters to fill the positions left vacant following the deaths in April of two guerrilla leaders.

The broadcast announced that Leonel Gonzalez was chosen chief of the FPL Central Committee and commander of its armed forces. It added that another young rebel military leader, Dimas Rodriguez, was appointed second secretary of the Central Committee and alternate commander of the FPL armed forces.

The FPL is the largest and most unyielding of the five rebel groups that have been fighting against the Salvadoran Government for almost 4 years.

The two new FPL leaders have filled the offices left vacant by Salvador Cayetano Carpio and his second in command, Melida Anaya Montes, who died in April.

According to reports, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, the legendary Salvadoran guerrilla leader, killed himself because he believed that some of his closest colleagues had murdered Melida Anaya Montes. Carpio's and Anaya Montes' deaths started rumors of differences within the FPL.

Radio Farabundo Marti said today that the two new leaders were chosen "unanimously during a meeting that demonstrated internal cohesion."

The station added that the Revolutionary Council has promised to increase every aspect of the FPL's "revolutionary popular struggle."

During the meeting it was also decided to join forces against what the radio described as U.S. intervention in El Salvador. The broadcast added that nine government soldiers died and others were taken prisoner during new clashes that occurred last night. However, the station gave no further details.

Salvadoran military sources have said that an increase in guerrilla activities would be a sign that the rebels do not wish to participate in the elections tentatively scheduled for February 1984.

VENCEREMOS RIDICULES REGIME, U.S. ADVISERS

PA130451 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The overall situation confronting the dictatorship's high command and its U.S. advisers has become complicated, and their faces are blushing in shame as FMLN forces continue to operate throughout various points of the national territory, after the regime and their U.S. advisers had claimed to the world that they had dismembered the revolutionary forces.

In the eastern part of the country, FMLN fighters are maintaining control of the coastal highway near km 90 and [words indistinct] having clashed with elements of the dictatorship, inflicting several casualties and taking prisoners of war.

In Morazan Department, our forces assumed control for several minutes of the military route leading from Santa Rosa de Lima to the city of San Miguel, while the forces of Colonel (Cruz) were incapable of preventing this action.

In San Miguel Department, FMLN units damaged the power substation at El Triunfo, causing power failures in a large area of the eastern sector of the country.

Sabotage activities extended to the nation's central sector, as an important part of Chalatenango Department was left without electricity when rebel forces blew up an electric tower at km 37 on the northern main highway. [Words indistinct] Sunday, San Salvador, the capital, was left without electricity for 10 hours because of sabotage actions by our advance units.

FMLN forces are operating throughout the national territory, sabotaging the dictatorship's war economy and hitting the forces of Vides Casanova.

After the successful operation of San Miguel, which initiated our "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign, our fighters are preparing to inflict heavier blows on the puppet Army.

After 3 days of our operations, the puppet Army has suffered dozens of dead and wounded, and its forces are spent. This is in line with one of the objectives announced by the FMLN for the current campaign: to bleed and weaken the genocidal Army.

Meanwhile, we are increasing sabotage activities, neutralizing Reagan's assistance to the genocidal regime. Thus we are defending our national sovereignty in the face of imperialist intervention in September, the month of independence.

We can just see the stricken faces of the U.S. advisers after sending their exaggerated reports to the Pentagon. Caspar Weinberger surely must have reprimanded them for lying during his latest visit to El Salvador.

What new lies are General Vides Casanova and COPREFA [Armed Forces Press Committee] preparing now to justify the pretty picture they invented? Vides Casanova will suffer the same fate as General Garcia, who after so many setbacks suffered the same fate as the skinny dog who is attacked by all kinds of fleas -- only Vides Casanova will be swarmed over by big defeats!

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Usulutan Campaign Discussed

PA131540 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] We have a report from the southeastern front in Usulutan Department on the clashes that are taking place in the area of (Zaforan). The report states that at 1600 on 11 September, the FMLN's forces, in compliance with the tactical order to bleed and wear down the Dictatorship's Army, announced the initiation of the "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign and the start of a plan to effectively resist the enemy operation on the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front in the area of Jucuaran.

More than 3,000 of the dictatorship's troops are participating in this operation, 1,500 from the two groups of the Atlacatl Battalion and the rest from the Atonal Battalion and the Cazadores Battalion in Usulutan, all supported by both aircraft and artillery.

However, our forces are holding their positions, and they control the town of Jucuaran. They have turned back several enemy attempts to advance inflicting a number of casualties in the process. We repeat -- our forces are holding their positions and control the town of Jucuaran. The enemy has made several attempts to advance, all of which have been repelled. The enemy has already begun to suffer casualties.

The enemy forces are trying to advance from various directions; at some points, the resistance by the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade has prevented them from crossing the Rio Grande in San Miguel. We repeat -- the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's southern battalions have prevented the enemy from crossing the Rio Grande in San Miguel. These southern battalions are preparing to exact a very high price for every inch of territory gained by the enemy. It will not do the high command any good to train troops abroad, as in the case of the Arce Battalion, which has just returned from Honduras. The casualties suffered by the Army in just 10 days of campaigning keep it in an uncertain situation. It is not capable of controlling the advances of the FMLN, which is larger and stronger on each occasion. The high command's stubborn irresponsibility is causing the needless sacrifice of dozens of its men.

Soldiers, officers, do not sacrifice your lives needlessly. Accept the call to avoid fighting the FMLN. Your lives will be respected. We repeat -- your lives will be respected. Do not expose your lives needlessly in defense of the selfish interests of the oligarchy, of Vides Casanova, of Robert D'Abuisson, and of the U.S. foreigners. Let us join arms to win independence, freedom, and democracy for our fatherland, for El Salvador.

'Commander Alexander' Captured

PA100326 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The FMLN wishes to report that Commander Antonio Barrios Guevara, Commander Alexander, has been captured. He was arrested on 23 August in San Salvador by uniformed members of the National Guard, while at the Immigration Department. He was later transferred to the National Guard's general garrison, and is still there.

Until his arrest, 24-year-old Commander Alexander was second in command of the military forces attached to the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC, and a FMLN member. He was serving with our military forces on the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front.

The FMLN demands that Commander Alexander's life and personal integrity be respected and holds National Guard Director Colonel Aristides Napoleon Montes, Provisional President Alvaro Magana, and Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova responsible for anything that might happen to Commander Alexander. In addition, we call on the world's democratic governments and organizations to initiate a campaign demanding the release of Commander Antonio Barrios Guevara, Commander Alexander.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

San Salvador, 8 September 1983

GUATEMALA

SPOKESMAN STRESSES NEUTRALITY IN AREA CONFLICT

PA131955 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1637 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Colonel Pablo Nuila, official spokesman for the military regime, today said that Guatemala remains neutral in the Central American crisis and hopes that dialogue can reduce the conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras.

"The (Guatemalan) Government remains watchful over the incidents that are taking place in the area and has repeatedly expressed its desire to contribute to the search for peaceful solutions and the avoidance of armed confrontations," he explained.

Nuila added that Guatemala currently views the situation in the area with "great concern," but it still has faith and hope in the efforts of each and every government to resolve the crisis and secure peace.

He hinted at the possibility that Guatemala will define its position and offer assistance to one of the parties involved in the conflict if the incidents in Central America grow any worse.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said today that he is pleased with the results of the last meeting in Panama between the Central American foreign ministers and their Contadora Group counterparts.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR MIAMI, BELGIUM

PA090328 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Finance Minister Colonel Leonardo Figueroa Villate left today for Miami to attend a congress on Latin American trade and industry. Ramon Celada Carrillo, deputy secretary of public relations of the presidency, has said that from Miami, Figueroa will travel to Belgium to negotiate a new loan for Guatemala.

HONDURAS

ALIPO ADDRESSES LETTER TO U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY

PA091300 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Letter to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger from the Peoples Liberal Alliance, ALIPO, signed by ALIPO President Jorge Bueso Arias and Secretary General Antonio Ortez Turcios; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Mr Weinberger:

We cordially welcome you to our country and also take advantage of the occasion to let you known publicly the opinion of the Peoples Liberal Alliance, ALIPO, a local branch of the Liberal Party, concerning the country's situation and the motives of your trip to Honduras.

We realize your government's interest in stressing the military importance of your visit to Honduras, stemming from your concern to guarantee Honduras' internal security. However, it is not enough to guarantee this, because the Honduran Government does not respect the country's laws or try to implement a true democracy.

If the United States is trying to guarantee its own security and ours through its military presence, it should also try to present us with the most positive aspects of U.S. democracy, not just the power of its arms.

In the United States, democracy is exercised every day, laws are respected, and the people's opinion is a valuable factor that neither the officials nor politicians ignore.

Here in Honduras, we think democracy is going to the polls on election day to vote for candidates imposed by minorities who control the political parties and disregard the law and the peoples will.

Democracy must be practiced constantly, but this is not the case in our country.

Even if the United States lives by democractic principles, it is not aware of Honduras' political situation -- a situation that can cause major problems.

It seems the United States is implementing a security policy based on arms rather than implementing democracy, which is the strength of the United States and which could, in Honduras, be the main defense against Marxist aggression.

The United States is a respectable partner, respected for its economic and military power and for its democratic way of life. For Honduras to be a respectable partner, even without being an economic and military power, the only way is to fully exercise democracy so that the people can elect their leaders in legal and honest elections. We must first have democratic primary elections equable regulated and supervised by the National Electoral Tribunal, under the same laws and regulations applied in elections for officials of the executive and legislative branches.

The Honduran Government is currently controlled by nine members of the Rodist Liberal Movement directorate. They control the executive and judical branches with notable ineptitude.

We hope that this report will help you, as U.S. secretary of defense, make the United States understand our country's problems, so that the United States will not concentrate merely on preparing a defense against aggression from abroad, which is possible and which we must face. We need to have a true democracy to solve our problems.

Subversion originates and grows in countries whose governments do not practice democracy and do not respect the law or the independence of the judicial branch -- governments which believe that a mock electoral process can convince friendly democratic governments such as the United States that the only problem they face is international communist aggression.

The people feel that this government, which was elected with the promise of honesty and work, is being run by some individuals the people accused of ruining the economy during the previous administration because of their ineptitude and dishonesty.

It would be a healthy experience for you, for the United States, and for Honduras, to ask the government to give the names of those persons responsible for Honduras' economic problems because of the ineptitude and dishonesty of previous administrations.

Mr Weinberger, why don't you ask why the judicial branch never considers cases filed against the state or public institutions?

You ought to know more about the arrogance of those who are currently running the country. Try to determine the feelings of the majority of the Honduran people. Try to make your opinion and influence effective, so that the United States does not listen only to government officials, who believe that a lie often repeated will become reality.

We are also aware that the U.S. military presence in Honduras could be a great help in building confidence in the country's economic future, supporting the democratic system, attracting long-term investments, and allowing private international banks to trust Honduras and reopen the credit lines which have been unjustly cut off.

We are also aware that the United States has increased its economic aid to Honduras, for which we are all grateful. But we cannot live forever from this aid. We must strengthen our own economy, increase our production, and above all, learn to live with all the freedoms to which we are entitled, to live in harmony in a climate of freedom dedicated to constructive work in peace and justice.

The problem of unemployment, whose solution is a priority in Honduras, can be successfully tackled in an environment of freedom and by promoting economic development. We firmly believe that we must solve the problem of unemployment so that the workers and their children can have a decent life. This will also prevent them from having to face the alternative of becoming guerrillas because they have nothing else and lack guidance.

Although you are a defense minister, you must realize that a country as poor as ours cannot continue spending enormous amounts of its meager financial resources on military programs and arms, because this would hurt the country's economic and social development.

We hope your visit will be pleasant and beneficial to our country and to the United States. As a U.S. citizen you must realize that our views in this letter represent the feelings of the majority of the Honduran people, who have shown on many occasions that they can live in democracy when our civilian and military authorities allow them the freedom to do so and when they do not intend to stay in power forever against the will of the people.

Meanwhile, we are prepared to repell the attacks and provocations of those who claim to be democrats but in reality are promoters of political and social unrest, the most fertile ground for the beginning and development of communist subversion.

ARRIVAL OF TWO U.S. CONGRESSMEN ON VISIT REPORTED

PA131932 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The U.S. people continue to have a distorted image of events in Central America. As a result of this image, Honduras is seen as the promoter of armed movements against the Nicaraguan Government and as a country that does not respect the rights of citizens. This was declared by U.S. congressmen who visited Honduras today to obtain information for later use in the debates on U.S. policy toward Central America. Here is a report by Mario Calix:

[Begin recording] U.S. Republican Representatives Robert Davis of Michigan and Ken Kramer of Colorado said that they are impressed by the democratic process in Honduras, in comparison with the situation in Nicaragua, which they visited a few days ago.

The U.S. Congress and news media are currently discussing the Central American situation. The Senate is scheduled to hold debates on U.S. policy toward Central America, which is the primary reason for the tours by senators and representatives. [end recording]

EX-MINISTER NOMINATED LIBERAL PARTY CANDIDATE

PA091650 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] Jose Azcona del Hoyo was nominated presidential candidate by his followers last night at a meeting held at a recreational center on the outskirts of Tegucigalpa. At the meeting, the Liberals announced that Azcona will return to congress today.

His followers, who completely filled the meeting room, have planned a welcoming ceremony on the main floor of the Legislative Palace, where Azcona will arrive with the other members of the "small bloc," which has gained strength in the past few days.

The former communications secretary said he is returning to congress to "raise the banner of dignity" since, he said, it is a shame that in order for the Liberals to have someone to trust in, the Nationalists are the ones who must raise this flag.

Those organizing the ceremony to welcome Azcona back to congress are expecting thousands of Rodistas [followers of Liberal Party leader Modesto Rodas Alvarado] to give the so-called "new leader" a warm reception, as will the other Liberal deputies who form the "small bloc."

PINU NAMES AGUILAR PAZ PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA091738 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p 16

[Report by Danilo Zavalas]

[Text] Catacamas, Olancho -- In Catacamas last Saturday, the National Innovation and Unity Party, PINU, nominated Enrique Aguilar Paz as presidential candidate.

The PINU meeting in this city was held at the Infomaco [not further identified] House. Aguilar Paz was accompanied by Angel Vargas, Felix Aleman, PINU's president in Catacamas, and militias from various municipalities in Olancho Department.

Aguilar Paz said that in the 1985 elections PINU will be stronger politically, as the institution is growing daily. He added that the country's future depends on the new parties.

The PINU delegation left from Catacamas for Santa Maria de Elreal, ending their tour in Juticalpa.

CINCHONEROS CLAIM CREDIT FOR BOMBING OF OFFICE

PA131401 [Editorial Report] Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish at 1145 GMT on 13 September carries the following headline, without further elaboration: "The Cinchonero group has claimed responsibility for the dynamite attack on the Costa Rican Airline Company, LACSA, in reprisal for the bombing of Managua's Sandino airport, which was planned in Costa Rica."

NICARAGUA

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES SECURITY COUNCIL

PA140120 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Speech delivered before the UN Security Council by Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister and representative to the UN Security Council, on 13 September; broadcast in progress -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] ... at this time we are not attempting to give lengthy details of the hundreds of recent attacks and violations of our territory that have occurred in the past few months, since the last time Nicaragua came before this Council. However, it is necessary to mention here some of special importance that occurred last week, which clearly demonstrate that the counterrevolutionary groups are being supplied with ever greater amounts of sophisticated equipment.

Early on the morning of 8 September 1983, a Cessna 402 airplane bombed the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua and the installations of the Sandinist Air Force [FAS]. Simultaneously, another counterrevolutionary aircraft bombed a residential area; its main target was the home of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman.

During the first attack, two U.S.-made 500-pound bombs were dropped. Three FAS officers were injured. Miguel Irwin Garcia, a 21-year-old student and civilian employee at the airport's customs department, died as a result of burns suffered during the bombing. The aircraft that carried out this attack was downed by our anti-aircraft defenses, and its two pilots were killed. Documents found show that one of the pilots, Agustin Roman Maradiaga, was a Somozist in exile in the United States. Further details regarding him will be supplied later in this presentation.

During the second attack, the other aircraft dropped a similar U.S.-made bomb. This bomb fell near the Centro America School, a private school run by the Jesuits. More than 1,500 children attend this school. Fortunately, Mr President, only material damage such as destruction of lamps, windows, and damage to more than 12 Nicaraguan homes near the school was reported.

On 9 September 1983 at 0530 two camouflaged T-28 aircraft coming from Honduran airspace entered Nicaraguan airspace and attacked the Port of Corinto, the most important port in Nicaragua, located on the Pacific coast. These aircraft dropped four high-explosive bombs. On this occasion the targets were a strategic bridge, the docks, and the port's fuel dumps. Our anti-aircraft defenses reacted immediately, preventing the aircraft from maneuvering freely, and the bombs did not hit their targets. However, some of the fuel dumps, containing flammable material -- more specifically, acetone and exxon [as heard] -- were hit by shrapnel, causing leakage. It was necessary to evacuate more than 5,000 civilians from the town of Corinto to protect their lives. One of the aircraft was hit by our anti-aircraft defenses. This aircraft headed south, while the other aircraft returned toward Honduran airspace.

On that same day, 9 September 1983, at 1500 an unidentified aircraft from Costa Rican airspace illegally entered Nicaraguan airspace in the sectors of El Bolillo, and La Juana Island, Rio San Juan Department. This aircraft carried out support maneuvers for counterrevolutionary attacks 4 km from the border with Costa Rica. The plane was shot down with artillery fire and Sandinist People's Army anti-aircraft defense rockets. At 1900 on the same day three aircraft entered from Costa Rican airspace, violating Nicaraguan airspace, and tried to attack the (Sibalsa) military unit, Rivas Department. Once again our anti-aircraft defenses repelled the attack, forcing the aircraft to return to their point of origin. That same day, two T-33 aircraft coming from Honduras on a reconnaissance flight flew over Matagalpa Department.

Mr President, I would like to point out that the Nicaraguan Government is convinced that the counterrevolutionary activities that originate in Costa Rican territory do not have the approval of the Costa Rican Government. Making frequent use of dialogue, and through a constructive and mature relationship, our two governments are seeking formulas in an attempt to prevent this type of incident.

Mr President, from this brief recounting of the facts, we can gather that there are military air actions from the north as well as from the south, confirming the coordination that the CIA -- the organization that controls all the counterrevolutionary activities against Nicaragua -- has been able to establish between the Somozist guards of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, the group that operates from Honduras, and the mercenary and counterrevolutionary forces operating on the southern border.

Attention is called to the fact that the civilian and military targets in the attacks we have mentioned have a sensitive and important place in the analyses and speeches made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. One of these civilian targets, the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport -- was the subject of a show by Mr Reagan on 23 March 1983, when he presented a series of photographs in an attempt to prove that there was an extraordinary amount of military equipment at that civilian airport. We insist, Mr President, that one does not need AWACS, satellites, or the sophisticated spy aircraft with which the Reagan administration illegally scours our airspace to know what we have at the only international airport in the country. We emphasize that the anti-aircraft batteries seen in the photographs, and presented by President Reagan as dangerous weapons, only serve for what they have always served -- to defend ourselves from the attacks of those sent by the United States. All one has to do is land at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport aboard any international flight to realize that there is nothing there that could be what President Reagan fears so much.

Regarding these illegal flights, it would be beneficial to call your attention to the fact that the people of Costa Rica complained last week of the loud noises made by U.S. spy aircraft when they break the sound barrier over Costa Rican territory.

The other target of the air attacks, the Port of Corinto, is, according to the military calculations that President Reagan mentioned during his 23 March speech, the port of entry for weapons and military supplies, which -- according to his statement -- represent a danger for the region. Knowing this, do these attacks not appear directly linked to those accusations?

This concern is strengthened when, aside from the open and undenied support of the Reagan administration for the criminal forces of the so-called FDN, we consider the collusion of the U.S. Government with the counterrevolutionary forces operating in the south. Let us recall that a few months ago the counterrevolutionaryies that operate on the southern border made a dramatic call to the Reagan administration for support in military operations against the Sandinist people's revolution, to supply them with funds, weapons, and training to prefent them, as they said, from being forced to halt activities. In other words, either the United States would massively support them, as they do the counterrevolutionaries operating in the north, or they would have to withdraw. Shortly after this, these counterrevolutionaries operating on the southern border appeared, carrying out new activities, and it is quite noteworthy that they have new and better equipment for their counterrevolutionary activities, including a virtual air force. All this shows that the aid requested from Washington flows with an effectiveness and speed that aim to please.

The MIAMI HERALD, in its 9 September issue, revealed that mysterious donations, supposedly from the CIA, have strengthened the counterrevolutionary groups operating on the southern border. One of the leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, a counterrevolutionary group, was interviewed regarding the origin of these donations, and he said he suspected they came from the CIA. THE NEW YORKER magazine, in its 12 September 1983 issue, published an item in which this same counterrevolutionary leader admitted that half of the monthly operational and personnel budget for the counterrevolutionary leaders on the southern border, approximately $450,000 comes from U.S. intelligence funds and sources -- what other intelligence group but the ever-present CIA?

Mr President, the money that comes from the U.S. taxpayers' pockets -- through the CIA budget and its anti-Nicaraguan revolution program -- is being used not only to destroy the revolution and overthrow its government, but also to terrorize our people and make them suffer even more. The U.S. taxpayers' money is being used in Nicaragua to murder teachers, and to murder and decapitate whole peasant families -- 18 peasants were recently decapitated in the Guayas area, Rio Blanco, Matagalpa Department, on 3 September 1983. The money is being used to terrorize the residents of the border areas, to buy aircraft of all sizes to indiscriminately bomb civilian targets -- as was the case with the Villa Fontana neighborhood of Managua in the 8 September bombing, during which the lives of thousands of students of the Centro America school were endangered, as well as the lives of thousands of residents of that neighborhood. The same situation was experienced in the Port of Corinto where, as we already mentioned, not only the lives of 5,000 residents were endangered, but also the lives of hundreds of dock workers who were working at the time. Mr President, this could very simply have been a massacre.

Mr President, selective and indiscriminate terrorism: This is how we in Nicaragua translate what the U.S. Administration officials call pressure, the policy of pressure on Nicaragua that according to those same officials is yielding results -- results of death and terror.

Mr President, the responsibility of the current U.S. Government in these attacks is very clear. Its own representatives are not ashamed to admit it. To cite but a few more recent facts, we call you attention to what President Reagan said during his 21 July 1983 press conference, that is, that it is extremely difficult to achieve peace in Central America while the Sandinist government is in power in Nicaragua.

Also interesting is the statement by a U.S. diplomat, which reflects the real feelings of the U.S. President, when he told Beth Neilsen of NEWSWEEK that, and I quote: The only thing the Sandinists could do to please the White House would be to commit suicide. Along this same line, Mr President, we have the statement by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who, during his recent trip to Central America, said, and I quote: We are on the right road, and we must not stop now.

Mr President, these clear statements of public acceptance of U.S. Administration responsibility in the aggression against Nicaragua and its intention of destroying our revolution can now be confirmed with the documents found on one of the counterrevolutionary pilots of one of the aircraft that bombed the international airport in Managua, whose plane was downed gy Sandinist anti-aircraft defenses -- such documents as his resident alien card, a permit to reenter the United States that shows multiple entries, and his pilot's license issued in Miami. These are some of the documents that clearly show all the facilities and immediate support that the counterrevolutionary Agustin Roman received, only weeks after his exile, from the U.S. authorities so he could dedicate himself to his counterrevolutionary activities.

Mr President, we have to remember there are thousands of Nicaraguans who have been living in the United States for many years who are faced with great difficulties when they try to get the simplest legal paper or support to remain in the United States.

If we pause to review the counterrevolutionary's pilot log, we can see the many and constant trips he made from Miami to various Central American countries, as well as from Miami to other U.S. cities. He did this by flying various types of transport aircraft -- DC-6 and Boeing 727 [as heard]. We are very sure that this man did not fly for a commercial airline, but in aircraft chosen and purchased by the CIA for the counterrevolution to transport weapons and various types of materiel for their activities against Nicaragua. This is also the same kind of aircraft used to bomb our people.

Mr President, unfortunately war continues to be at the heart of the U.S. Administration's policy toward Central America and Nicaragua. They do not want peace or dialogue. They blindly want to destroy the aspirations for justice and national independence of the Central American peoples. [40-second break in transmission]

Evidence and examples of this warmongering policy abound, but some recent and very eloquent examples are sufficient. For example, in the face of the serious proposal presented by the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama on 17 July in Cancun in an effort to prevent a generalization of the war in Central America, the United States verbally gave its support. However, a few days later, its actual measure was to send its war fleet to the Nicaraguan coasts and thousands of Marines to Honduras, contrary to the explicit request made by the four presidents for the United States to abstain from taking measures that would increase tensions in the Central American region.

In the same manner, and in reply to the serious and responsible six-point proposal made by us on 19 July, the United States once again said, and I am using President Reagan's words, that it had been a positive step. However, they continued deploying the fleet and thousands of U.S. Marines for joint maneuvers with Honduras.

Today, 2 months after the peace proposal for Central America was presented and verbally described as positive by President Reagan, we have not received the slightest reply, comment, or observation on it.

Framed in the same warmongering line of thought and action, while the Contadora Group and the five Central American countries were meeting on 7, 8, and 9 September in Panama City, working hard to find a path for understanding and detente in Central America, the CIA was instigating the bombings of Managua and Corinto, and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was visiting Central America emphasizing the continuation of military measures as the main factor of the administration's policy for Central America.

Mr President, the spectre of a generalized war in Central America as a result of that policy of war and aggression is a piercing reality in our region.

As long as the hegemonic, ultraconservative sectors of the current U.S. Administration continue believing that the U.S. national interest and the independence of the Central American republics are not compatible, as long as they believe that the search for internal social justice in those countries must necessarily be expressed within the limitations of its own concept of justice and social relations, and while the principle of U.S. national security continues to be viewed as contradictory with the natural tendencies of the Latin American nations toward nonalignment and political independence, those conservative sectors will continue making mistakes in their policies and will continue endangering and causing great tension among our peoples.

Mr President, Nicaragua reiterates its permanent willingness to hold dialogues and to achieve an understanding with the United States and -- with much more reason -- with our Central American brothers.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1737 GMT on 13 September noted that after Tinoco's address, "Guyana's Noel Sinclair, who was chairing the session, adjourned it without saying when it would resume."]

D'ESCOTO MEETS WITH FMLN-FDR REPRESENTATIVES

PA132341 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto this morning met in Managua with FMLN-FDR Diplomatic Commission members Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Ruben Zamora, and Commander Mario Lopez. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga and Jose Leon Talavera, of the FSLN International Relations Department.

The purpose of this morning's meeting was to inform the revolutionary government about the recent meetings in Bogota, Colombia, and San Jose, Costa Rica, between representatives of the Salvadoran guerrilla forces and Richard Stone, Reagan's ambassador for Central America.

FMLN-FDR Representatives Comment

PA140304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0150 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- A delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Movement and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FMLN-FDR) today met in this capital with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to evaluate the results of the dialogue between the leftist guerrillas and the official Peace Commission of Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana.

The rebel representatives, who met with Foreign Minister D'Escoto for 3 hours, included Ruben Zamora, Guillermo Ungo, and Commander Mario Lopez, who briefed the Managua government on the negotiations with the Salvadoran Peace Commission and with Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador for Central America.

The official Peace Commission of El Salvador is an organization created by President Managau to seek a political solution with the FMLN guerrillas to the current armed conflict in that Central American country.

At the end of the meeting, Guillermo Ungo declared that the current aggressive escalation against Nicaragua affects the development and growth of the Nicaraguan revolution and is an attack against the liberation struggle of El Salvador.

Ruben Zamora said that the beginning of the talks with Ambassador Stone "opened a communications channel between the FMLN and the United States." He added that the Salvadoran guerrillas favor a global solution of the Central American problem, and that in this respect they are willing to continue the dialogue, emphasizing that the United States must be considered "a part of the conflict, and not a mediator."

Meanwhile, Mario Lopez pointed out that the advance of the war in El Salvador is on "the upswing," according to statistics on the armed clashes of last year as compared to those of the current year. "Those statistics," Lopez said, "indicate that the number of casualties has doubled this year."

He underlined that should the U.S. presence in Central America continue, it would lead to a regionalization of the conflict.

Commander Lopez said that the Salvadoran rebels are capable of facing a U.S. military intervention in El Salvador.

BORGE ISSUES STATEMENT, DEPARTS FOR EUROPE

PA130427 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez by unidentified reporter at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport on 12 September, on the occasion of Borge's departure for Europe -- recorded]

[Text] [Borge] This tour, which is taking place at a difficult time for Nicaragua, constitutes a real sacrifice for us, because we do not like to be away from our country for even a minute in such difficult circumstances. It it necessary, however, to understand that the Nicaraguan (?truth) must be told to the entire world. Thus we are traveling as messengers of the revolutionary truth on this very important tour carried out by our revolution through us.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, how does the FSLN view the document discussed and issued by the Contadora Group countries?

[Borge] We have been discussing the matter. Among other things, we express our viewpoints on this in Europe. I cannot yet state our revolution's strategy regarding the Contadora talks. I can say, however, that flexibility, realism, and the desire for peace are prominent in our position. Within this framework, our country will in a few hours, present at the UN Security Council not only our protest, but also a demand that the air attacks against Nicaragua cease.

It is inconceivable that a country not officially at war with anyone is being attacked by planes coming from neighboring territories. The rumors that there are landing fields in Nicaragua operated by ARDE [Democratic Revoltuionary Alliance] counterrevolutionaries led by traitor Eden Pastora is a rash, ridiculous statement. For anyone having any common sense, it should be clear that those planes come from Costa Rica and Honduras, and perhaps from some other Central American territory, but surely from Honduras and Costa Rica.

Havana Cites Borge

PA131603 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Nicaragua has asked the UN Security Council for an urgent meeting to review the escalated attacks on its territory by forces trained and financed by the U.S. Government.

Meanwhile, Commander Tomas Borge, FSLN National Directorate member, stressed the contrast between Nicaragua's peaceful stance and the air raids launched against it from neighboring countries. Shortly before leaving on a tour of several European countries as a messenger of the revolutionary truth, Borge stressed that it is inconceivable that a country not officially at war with any other country should be attacked by several planes from neighboring nations.

Borge shrugged off reports that there are landing strips in the hands of the mercenaries led by Eden Pastora and noted that this is ridiculous, because anyone with minimal common sense knows that those planes came from Honduras and Costa Rica, and probably from some other Central American territory. Referring to his tour, during which he will give lectures at several European universities and meet with political and government leaders, Borge emphasized that the international public needs to learn the truth about Nicaragua.

CORDOVA RIVAS CITED ON AGGRESSION, CONTADORA

PA112254 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2151 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 11 Sep (DPA) -- Nicaraguan Government Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas today referred to the military situation concerning the "counterrevolutionary" invasions. He said: "We would prefer them more numerous and compact, so we could finish them off once and for all." The government member's statement was given to a reporter of "Radio Sandino" while he was attending a sporting event in Managua. Cordova Rivas added that the invasion of "task forces" (both from the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE) "cannot defeat the Sandinists' spirit."

Speaking about the Contadora Group's meeting in Panama City, which yesterday approved a document, the government junta member pointed out that "the four points" are very "concise," but that they must be implemented. "The difficulty comes in the implementation, because it is not easy to make an inventory of weapons," Cordova Rivas said. He is a former member of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua.

HAVANA CITES WHEELOCK ON U.S. 'MILITARY SIEGE'

FL131220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpt] In Managua, Commander Jaime Wheelock, minister of agrarian reform and agricultural development, was warned of the military seige which the United States is laying against Nicaragua. Wheelock, speaking at the opening ceremony of the Seventh Congress of the Continental Organization of Latin America [Organization Continental Lationamericana], warned about the imminent danger of a direct large-scale attack by the United States.

Elsewhere, the recent U.S. RC-135 spy plane flights over Nicaraguan airspace confirm the story that the air attacks against that Central American country are simply probing the Nicaraguan anti-aircraft defense capability.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES PATRIOTIC MILITARY SERVICE BILL

Various Aspects Discussed

PA090530 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan State Council yesterday approved almost two-thirds of the draft Patriotic Military Service Bill. Forty of the bill's articles have been approved and the remainder are expected to be passed next Tuesday, 13 September. The symbolic registration of members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement will begin on 14 September. Approximately 10,000 young people will register for active military service.

Another important aspect of the bill approved yesterday deals with exemptions from service. Some of these exemptions are related to social factors, for example. Ecumenical representative Jose Maria Ruiz asked for a clarification of the status of priests, ministers, and college directors, and asked how they would function under the patriotic draft.

Commander Carlos Nunez explained that there are no ministers or priests under 21 years of age; therefore, they will be considered as social interest cases, and their situation will be covered in an amendment to the social economic bill. Similarly, all people over 21 years of age who are working in critical sectors of production may discharge their patriotic military service obligation in areas that are not strictly defense-oriented, since they are more valuable in their present positions.

Likewise, the status of students in their last year of schooling, particularly those about to receive their high school, technical, or university diplomas, was clarified. It was also noted that the law will be flexible, since it does not seek to cause damage to such critical sectors as production and education.

An interesting debate took place yesterday concerning Article No 13, the first one to be discussed by the State Council. This provision defines those who are to participate in reserve military service. According to paragraph 1, two categories of individuals are affected.

The first category includes those who fought in organized FSLN units or under its leadership prior to 19 July 1979. This article provoked some discussion, primarily by representatives of the Labor Action and Unity Federation, CAUS, who are members of the Communist Party of Nicaragua. They described the article as somewhat partisan and sectarian since it dealt only with those who fought under FSLN leadership. They argued that other organizations also fought in an organized manner during the final insurrection.

Commander Carlos Nunez also commented on the approval process:

[Begin recording] We are talking about the bill's international impact. As far as I can tell, from my review and study of international cables and special articles, what took place in Nicaragua following the announcement of the Patriotic Military Service Bill was nothing short of an attempt to organize a crusade against it. It is primarily organized by the rightwing parties and business organizations that do not have -- and never did have -- any major support among the people, and which were ridiculed at the international level. This ridicule was such that even the international news agencies ignored them.

Then there was the communique by the Episcopal Conference, signed or drawn up primarily by a few bishops. It also tried to start a campaign designed to provoke a particular domestic reaction. At the international level, however, most organizations considered this to be a normal and logical thing, and ignored the fact that we are under attack. These organizations did not pay much attention or issue a statement concerning the draft bill on patriotic military service, as they had done in reference to other topics on previous occasions. Instead, what we have in Nicaragua is the traditional, rhetorical, inconsequential, and anti-patriotic attitude of certain elements and organizations that are trying to project a certain political image abroad, to derive benefits at the international level. As far as I know, there has been no international support for this sort of thing. [end recording]

Regulations Given Cordova Rivas

PA132030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1958 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- During a special session held today, Tuesday, the Nicaraguan State Council approved the military service law in this Central American country.

The State Council held three sessions, without the presence of the Nicaraguan opposition parties, to approve the 57-article text.

The approved legal regulations were delivered this morning to Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN], by members of a delegation that left the State Council building and marched to the government house in this capital.

The conservative junta member told the delegation members that those who attack Nicaragua, either from far away or from its very borders, must realize henceforth that the FSLN and the JGRN have decided "to write the most brilliant pages of history when we come under attack." Cordova Rivas said that "the U.S. warships that are in the Pacific and Atlantic do not scare us."

"Neither are we frightened by the small aircraft that attack us and that we shoot down," the junta member added, explaining that "it is not sophisticated weapons that win a war, but the people's decision to be free and victorious."

PASTORA STATEMENT PLEDGES OPERATIONS WILL CONTINUE

PA131631 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Statement by Eden Pastora, commander in chief of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The FSLN National Directorate, which controls the media, does not give the Nicaraguan people a true picture -- and does not let others do so -- of what is really happening in southern Nicaragua, in Managua, and in Corinto, on the Pacific coast.

The fighting is becoming increasingly intense in the south. Two battalions have entered South Zelaya only to face strong Sandinist resistance along the Pijibaye, Maiz, and Indio Rivers, in Punta Gorda, in [words indistinct] led by Cuban invaders have suffered more than 100 casualities.

On 29 June we planned an operation [words indistinct] on 22 August. Because of our economic and other limitations [words indistinct] guerrilla plots, the operation, codenamed "Turn Toward the Sun," scheduled to begin on 22 August, was delayed until the day before yesterday, when our heroic companeros Agustin Roman and Sebastian Muller, former members of the Sandinist air force, carried out a heroic bombing mission against Sandinist air force installations. The push and pull [in English], T-18 and T-33 planes, and the Soviet MI-8 helicopters that bomb and strafe our peasants are based at these installations. It was there that Commanders Agustin Roman and Sebastian Muller died for freedom, but not before dropping bombs on the military hangars as part of the "Turn Toward the Sun" operation.

The operation later continued in Corinto. This is the port used by Soviet ships to unload the weapons that serve to murder our people. And Corinto got the bombs that Tomas Borge has been asking for. They hit the tanks containing the fuel used to power the military trucks that transport the troops that repress and murder our people.

"Turn Toward the Sun" will continue to be marked by valiant deeds performed by heroic companeros from our nascent air force. "Turn Toward the Sun" will further unfold with the execution of actions having a still greater political and military impact. We are announcing this, so be prepared -- you, too, will feel the effects of the war, just as our humble peasants do.

The National Directorate is within arms reach of justice, arms reach of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

FDN ASKS TO BE RECOGNIZED AS GUERRILLAS

PA020131 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), whose forces are fighting the Sandinist Government in northern Nicaragua, today called, in this capital, for political treatment similar to that accorded the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Oscar Leonardo Montalban, primary FDN spokesman in Costa Rica, told ACAN-EFE they are officially asking to be recognized as guerrillas, thus permitting them to participate in negotiations with the Managua government.

Montalban, known in Central American political circles as the"the man of the Mil," [Radio Mil] noted the inconsistency that exists among leftwingers of the region, because the opposition forces fighting in El Salvador are allowed to participate politically in negotiations to resolve the conflict of that country; however, he added, the leftists who hold power in Managua do not want to grant the same recognition to the guerrillas fighting them on various fronts. The logical thing would be, he added, that "what is good for the goose is good for the gander."

Regarding the United States, Montalban hopes that it favors dialogue to peacefully confront the Nicaraguan crisis which, according to him, is caused by the hegemonic exercise of government by a polarized group of Marxist-Leninists.

As for the military situation of the FDN in northern Nicaragua, Montalban noted it is becoming more secure with each passing day.

In the past few hours, he added, there have been clashes, the most important one being a skirmish between an FDN task force and members of the Sandinist Poeple's Army (EPS) in Jinotega. A column led by Commander "Tigrillo," Montalban added, launched a multiple offensive on a Sandinist post, inflicting 38 deaths. According to the "the man of the Mil," they staged a four-pronged attack that decimated the government contingent, whose remnants were forced to abandon the base in spite of having requested reinforcements.

The operation included an attack from Jinotega, Madriz, Matagalpa, and Boaco, in a pincers movement that, according to the FDN spokesman, was a total success.

The other "significant victory" reported on the northern front occurred in the Miskito township of Huanblan, where the task forces destroyed the fortifications of the enemy forces and brought their total destruction. The Sandinist commander consequently had to request assistance from the "Tapescale" base, the most important in the region. According to Montalban, there is a strong contingent of Cuban militarymen in Tapescale, equipped with heavy artillery, including 120-mm guns.

MONTANE MEETS GHANAIAN DELEGATION AT AIRPORT

FL101920 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation from the Republic of Ghana arrived in our country this morning. It is headed by Captain Kojo Tsikata, retired, special adviser to the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council. The high-level Ghanaian leader was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat, and by members of the Central Committee's Department of Foreign Relations and Foreign Ministry officials. During their stay in Cuba, the members of the Ghanaian delegation will visit places of interest in our country.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART MEETS WITH SPANISH MINISTER

FL122050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has met in Madrid with Jose Maria Maravall, Spain's minister of education and science. Both ministers head their respective delegation to the plenipotentiary ministerial meeting in Madrid on the creation of an international center for genetic engineering and biotechnology. Rodriguez Llompart and Maravall met during a recess of the ministerial meeting and discussed aspects related to the meeting.

The minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation also met with ('Abd al-Rahman Kani), the executive director of the UN Organization for Industrial Development, with whom he discussed topics related to the meeting.

BOOK ON FIDEL CASTRO'S THOUGHTS LAUNCHED

FL121401 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The first volume in two tomes of Fidel Castro's Thoughts [El Pensamiento de Fidel Castro] was launched in a street adjoining the building of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [MINFAR]. The activity was organized by the political section of MINFAR's General Staff and was attended by dozens of chiefs, officers, sergeants, soldiers, and civilian Armed Forces employees.

The speech to present the book was delivered by Jose Canton Navarro, vice president of the Institute of History of the Communist Movement and the Cuban Socialist Revolution. The work will be published in three volumes and subdivided into tomes that collect a selection of speeches, television and radio appearances, news onferences, and statements made by Fidel since 1 January 1959 up to the conclusion of the party's second congress. The first volume contains a selection of texts covering the popular democratic agrarian and anti-imperialist stage in January 1959 through April 1961.

BRIEFS

NEW FRG AMBASSADOR -- Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State, has received Mr (Joachim Kamptman), who presented his credentials as ambassador to Cuba from the Federal Republic of Germany. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 Sep 83 FL]

GUYANA

BARTER TRADE AGREEMENTS MADE WITH GDR, BULGARIA

FL092005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1815 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 9, CANA -- Guyana and two Eastern European countries -- East Germany and Bulgaria -- have concluded barter trade agreements worth 20 million (U.S.) dollars, head of the Department of International Economic Cooperation, Winston Murray, has said here.

Murray, just back from visits to East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, said the Eastern European countries were also interested in joint ventures with Guyana.

"Barter trade proposals include the exchange of Guyana's bauxite, timber, and alcohol for commodities produced in those countries," he said.

He said joint ventures in areas such as forestry, fishing, and good mining were also discussed.

Guyana and Bulgaria agreed to a 10-million-dollar barter package, in which Guyana would obtain Bulgarian pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, and fertilisers for locally-produced alcohol, rice, and timber.

A Bulgarian mission is expected in Guyana from October 7 to 9 to discuss co-operation in the forestry sector, he said.

Murray said: "A Bulgarian concern, Bulgareomin, is also to send its representative to Georgetown to examine possible cooperation in the mining of gold."

East Germany has also expressed an interest in buying bauxite, rice, bulk and bottled alcohol, carambola, alligator skins, and garments from Guyana worth 10 million (U.S.) dollars under a barter arrangement, Murray said.

He added that the Germans also wanted 12,000 tonnes of rice, 50,000 tonnes of metallurgical bauxite, 30,000 tonnes of calcined bauxite, 600,000 shirts, and 30,000 hectolitres of neutral alcohol.

URUGUAY

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STRIKE 12 SEPTEMBER

PY131611 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Only 35 percent of the university students joined the student strike today to protest the social, political, and economic situation in Uruguay.

Reliable sources have reported that activities were normal in high schools, whose authorities warned of serious punishment of those students who join the strike.

According to these sources, the strike has reached remarkable proportions among university students, especially at the schools of economic sciences, engineering, and medicine, where more than 50 percent of students were absent from classes.

The student strike is the introduction to a day of worker protests to be held on Friday (16 September), sponsored by the Interunion Workers Plenum, in demand of wage increases and job opportunities.